

is forbidden, but consanguinity through the mother they do not notice at all.<sup>1</sup> The Ostiaks also have strict father family, and allow marriage with any relative on the female side, but with none on the male side. It is an especially fortunate marriage to take two sisters together.<sup>2</sup>

518. Amongst the Tinneh, men sometimes marry their mothers, sisters, or daughters, but this is not approved by public opinion.<sup>3</sup> As the Yakuts had no word for uterine brother and sister but only for tribal brother and sister, the statements about the taboo lack precision, but they care nothing for incest, and it occurs. They laugh at the Russian horror of it. They formerly had endogamy, and it is stated that brothers and sisters married. Now they have exogamy between subdivisions of the nation, but a girl's brothers never let her depart as a virgin, lest she take away their luck.<sup>4</sup> A Hudson Bay Eskimo took his mother to wife, but public opinion forced him to discard her.<sup>5</sup> Marriages of brothers and sisters appear to have been allowed formerly amongst the Mordvin, in central Russia. A case is mentioned of a girl who was sent from home for a time, and on her return given to her brother as his wife.<sup>6</sup> Langsdorff<sup>7</sup> reported of the Aleuts on the island of Kodiak, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that parents and children, brothers and sisters, cohabited there.

**519.** Incest in civilized states. The ancient kings of Teneriffe, if they could not find mates of equal rank, married their sisters to prevent the admixture of plebeian blood.<sup>8</sup> In the Egyptian mythology Isis and Osiris were sister and brother as well as wife and husband. The kings of ancient Egypt married their sisters and daughters. The doctrine of royal essence was very exaggerated, and was applied with quantitative exactitude. A princess could not be allowed to transmit any of it away from the possessor of the throne. There is said to be evidence that Ramses II married two of his own daughters and that Psammetik I married his daughter. Artaxerxes married two of his daughters.<sup>9</sup> The Ptolemies adopted this practice. The family married in and

in for generations, especially brothers and sisters,  
 although some-  
 times of the half-blood. " Indicating the Ptolemies  
 by numbers  
 according to the order of their succession, II  
 married his niece  
 and afterwards his sister; IV his sister; VI  
 and VII were

<sup>1</sup> von Haxthausen, *Transkaukasien*, II, 27. <sup>5</sup> *Bur. Eth.*,  
 XI, 180.

<sup>2</sup> Pallas, *Voyages (French)*, IV, 69. <sup>6</sup> Abercromby, *Finns*, I,  
 182.

<sup>8</sup> *Smithson\* Rep.*, 1866, 310. <sup>r</sup> *Voyages and Travels*,  
 358.

<sup>4</sup> Sieroshevski, *Yakuty (russ.)*, I, 560. <sup>8</sup> *JV. S. Amer. Anthropol.* ^  
 II, 478.

<sup>9</sup> Maspero, *Peuples de F Orient*, I, 50.